

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLICH HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address

VOL. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1829.

No. 40.

## CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for One Dollar, and for each continuance after, Twenty-five Cents. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

## Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Buck's Tavern Turnpike Company*, will take notice that an ELECTION will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 25th day of August next, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, one Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said company for the ensuing year. By Order,

DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.

July 28.

The "Franklin Repository" will insert the above, and charge this Office.

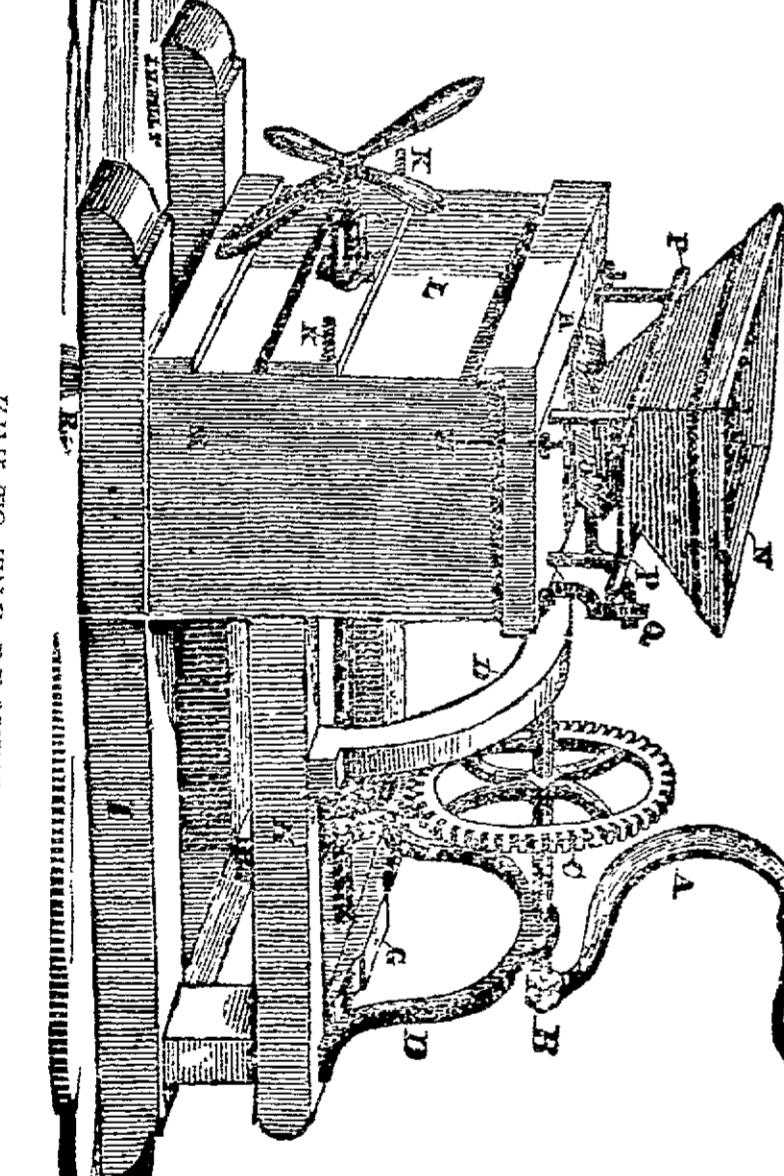
## TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 24th of August next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

DAVID LEASE.

July 28.

The "York Recorder," and "Baltimore Gazette," will insert the above three times, and charge this office.



## HARRIS & WILSON'S Patent Perpendicular GRIST MILL.

THE Proprietors of this new Improvement and highly valued article, have the satisfaction to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have lately put into successful operation one of the above named Mills—and, with perfect confidence in its utility, and great advantage over any mill now in use, they recommend it to Manufacturers for all species of grinding.

Applications for Mills or Rights, to be made to the Proprietors in Gettysburg, or to Joseph Hanky, corner of Howard and Franklin streets, Baltimore—who will furnish at the shortest notice Mills which he will warrant to grind from two to eight bushels per hour.

DAVID GARVIN,  
WILLIAM GARVIN.

Gettysburg, May 25.

N. B. Mr. Hanky will furnish Canvass Straps, which are warranted superior to any ever offered to the Public, for driving all kinds of Machinery.—He will also furnish French Burr Mill-Stones, of any size, and of the first quality, at the most reduced prices.

## CERTIFICATES.

I, the subscriber, living three and a half miles from Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, state of Pennsylvania

## TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Poor-House, from the date hereof, until Saturday the 8th of August next, for furnishing materials, erecting and completing a

### BRICK BARN

on the Farm of said Institution. A particular plan can be seen by applying to Peter Aughinbaugh, Seward.

JOHN GARVIN, Clerk.

July 14. 4t

## At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

**The Court Grant a Rule ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF**

SAMP'L EICHELBERGER, deceased, to wit: on Polly, Samuel, Susannah, intermarried with Henry Rudesell, Elizabeth, Jacob, Ann, Catharine, and Lydia Eichelberger, and Grand Children, the Children of Adam Eichelberger, deceased, viz: Catharine and Elizabeth Eichelberger, and the Guardians of such as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of August next, to accept or refuse to accept of the real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

July 28. 4t

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venitio Exponas, & Alias Pluries Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 15th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE,

ry. Henry, Elizabeth, Barbara, David, Peter, Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin, and Nancy Weaver, (and children of Intestate) Mary, intermarried with Henry Weldy, Samuel, Esther, Elizabeth, Julian, Susanna, intermarried with John Arthur, and Peter and John Carpenter, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of August next, to accept or refuse to accept the real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.  
July 28. 4t

**A Lot of Ground, situate in Berlin, Adams county, adjoining lots of George Razer, and Catharine Kuhn, and bounded on the North by an alley on which are erected a**

**two-story Frame Dwelling-house, a one-story Frame Kitchen, Log Barn, a Shop, part Frame and part Log, with a well of Water.**

—ALSO—

**A Lot of Ground, situate in the addition to the town of Berlin, bounded on the south by lot of George Baugher, and on the North and West by an alley, containing  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre, more or less. Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of Wm. Baugher.**

—ALSO—

**A Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Mickley, Sen. Joseph and Isaac Rife, and others, containing 214 acres, more or less, on which are erected**

**a 1½ story Log House, Log Cooper shop, a Bank Barn, part Stone and part Log, Frame Spring-house, with a Peach and Apple Orchard. Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of Joseph Chamberlain.**

—ALSO—

**A Lot of Ground, situate in Littlestown, Adams county, known on the Plan of said town by No. 30, on which are erected**

**a one-story Log Dwelling-house, and Log Stable.—Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of Jacob Kuntz.**

—ALSO—

**A Lot of Ground, situate in the Town of Berlin, Adams county, adjoining lots of the Heirs of Usher, deceased, and John Nagle, on which is erected a**

**one-story Frame Dwelling-house. Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of Mary O'Brien.**

—ALSO—

**A Tract of Mountain LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Newman, the Executors of Fairfax, deceased, and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in Execution as late the Estate of John Edie, deceased.**

—ALSO—

**Three Lots of Ground, situate on High-street, in the borough of Gettysburg, and known on the plan of said Town by Nos. 197, 198, 199, on which is erected**

**a two-story brick House, known by the name of the "Gettysburg Academy."**

—ALSO—

**A Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Sweeney, the Heirs of Moses Jenkins, and others, containing 214 Acres, more or less, on which are erected**

**a two-story Log Dwelling House, and Brick Bank Barn. Seized and taken in Execution as the property of William and Robert Shuckley.**

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, July 28.

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PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, July 28.

June 30. 4t

**FOR SALE,**  
**A Valuable Property,**

**IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains 20 ACRES OF LAND, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected**

**a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a Tavern, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for \$120. It will be sold cheap.**

T. STEVENS, Trustee.

May 19.

—ALSO—

**At an Orphans' Court,**

**HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—**

**The Court Grant a Rule ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF**

**PETER ZIMMERMAN, deceased, viz: the Heirs of Joseph Zimmerman, deceased, to wit: Hetty, Peter, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Joseph, Ann, Catharine, and Henry (all minors except Hetty) and Nancy, intermarried with David Eicker, Barbara, intermarried with David Weaver, she being now deceased, leaving children to wit; Ma-**

ry, Henry, Elizabeth, Barbara, David, Peter, Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin, and Nancy Weaver, (and children of Intestate) Mary, intermarried with Henry Weldy, Samuel, Esther, Elizabeth, Julian, Susanna, intermarried with John Arthur, and Peter and John Carpenter, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of August next, to accept or refuse to accept the real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

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## BENEVOLENCE.

Oh, let us never lightly fling,  
A bark of woe to wound another;  
Oh, never let us haste to bring  
A cup of sorrow to a brother.  
  
Each has a power to wound—but he  
Who woudts that he may witness pain,  
Has learnt no law of charity,  
Which ne'er inflicts a pang in vain.  
  
'Tis godlike to awaken joy,  
Or sorrow's influence to subdue;  
But not to wound—not to annoy—  
Is part of virtue's lesson too.

Peace, wing'd in fairer worlds above,  
Shall bend her down, and brighten this,  
When all man's labour shall he love,  
And all his thoughts—a brother's bliss.

Our friends, the officers and soldiers of the revolution who yet survive, will be pleased with the spirit and eloquence of the following extract.

from the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.  
Extract from an oration delivered at Greenbush, N.Y. July 4, 1829, by James G. Brooks, Esq. of the New York Courier and Enquirer—

"But it is not ours to look forward through dark and shadowy futurity, to see the fabric of American liberty tossing on the waters of desolation! Let us not prophesy the gloom nor foretell the tempest. Come they must—and dismay, and peril, and destruction must come with them. It is an idle dream to attribute immutability and eternity to the institutions of man.—Wisdom may foresee—genius may direct—and valor may uphold—but sooner or later the voice of destiny goes forth, and they fall to ashes at its awful sound. Let us enjoy the present, and hope for our posterity that the gray twilight which cometh from afar, may be slow in its approach to this land of freedom.

"Look around, fellow citizens, and behold your present blessings! Behold your immense dominions, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.—Behold the fertility of your soil, the power of your arms, the increase of your population; the peace, the happiness, the prosperity, which sparkle like sunlight all over your land. Compare the situation of your country now with what it was fifty years ago, when its fields were wasted by war—its women fading with famine, and its sons with no reliance but in God and their own just cause, waging an uncertain contest with the mightiest nation in Europe. Look on the picture and exult—for never had any people higher cause for exultation.

"This is a bright view—but there is a dark one to be exhibited, at which honor turns pale, and humanity shudders. To whom are you indebted for your freedom, and its concomitant blessings? Where are your fathers—the founders of your nation—the self devoted, the bold, the resolute, and high hearted? What reward has been meted to their unexampled services?—What honor have been rendered to their matchless worth? The gratitude of republics! the faith of republics! the honor of republics! Alas—alas—are they indeed but shadows? or has the tardy justice so lately wrung from your unwilling representatives redeemed the character of the nation and buried the past in oblivion? Year after year the grey headed fathers of the revolution, trembling with age, pale with penury, and broken in heart, appealed to your congress, not for charity, but for the payment of their claims. They trusted their country in her poverty—they sought not for payment until she was rich and prosperous. After long years of delay, provision was made for settling their claims, coupled, however, with conditions so insulting, that their hearts swelled with indignant sorrow as they complied. Yes, the soldier of the revolution was obliged to appear in open court, and in the presence of the gaping throng, to swear that he was a pauper, in danger of becoming the tenant of a poor house, before he could receive the paltry pittance allotted to him by his country.—And be it remembered, that this was in payment of as equitable a claim as ever man had held against man.

Can you wonder that some of them rejected with scorn the charity thus scornfully offered? It is about ten years since I saw one of these ancient warriors, who had been a Colonel in your army, apply to the Judge of a County Court for the pension allowed him by Congress. He was told that he must go into court and swear that he was a pauper, before he could receive it. Never shall I forget the flashing of that old man's eye—the angry extension of his arm—the deep swelling of his bosom. "Never!" he exclaimed, in a tone as firm as that which once led his followers to victory—"never will I proclaim and record my poverty. I reject the pension!" That was the spirit which grappled with the lion of England—that was the arm which hurled down the banner of St. George—that was the eye which never

slept until the last vessel of our baffled foe was lost in the convexity of the ocean, and the earth of America was unpolluted by a hostile foot. In one month that old man was a corpse—he died of a broken heart!

Shall I cite other instances? Shall I take you to the prison house of Robert Morris—the gaol of the gallant Barton—the cold and desolate hut of St. Clair? Can St. Clair and Morris leap from their graves, and enjoy the long withheld and lately imparted justice of their country? Go—open their sepulchres, and shower gold into their coffins, and call upon them to awake and learn that Republics are grateful—and your answer will be still, the awful silence of death! Your gratitude comes too late!

### Anecdote of Peter the Great.

The College of Finance consulted him about a very aged foreigner, who had served thirty years, and who was not able to perform the duties of his post, desiring to know whether he might be permitted to retire on half-pay. The question distressed the Czar. What! cried he, shall a man who has spent his youth in my service, be exposed to poverty in his old age. No, give him the whole of his pay as long as he lives, without requiring any thing from him, as he is unable to serve—but take his advice in whatever relates to his profession; and profit by his experience. Who would sacrifice the most valuable years of his life, if he knew he was doomed to poverty in his old age, and he, to whom his youth was devoted, would neglect him when worn out.

"Tuck in your ruffle, Thomas—We have a few nails to make," said a blacksmith to his son, as he came from school at 12 o'clock. Thomas tucked in his ruffle, and took off his coat, and was a blacksmith till he had earned his dinner, and then ate it with a good relish.—"Put out your ruffle, Thomas, it is school time now," said the father.—This is the picture of one day; but it would answer just as well for a good many others. Thomas expected it; and felt just as happy at the anvil with his ruffle tucked in, as his mates at their play.

It would be no bad notion, "in these hard times," for many a young man to tuck in his ruffle, and swing an axe, or hold a plough, or make a nail—for many a young man, whose expectations of riches from the gains of trade are sadly disappointed, to earn a living in some calling which the world honors less but pays better,—some humble occupation, which, while it holds out no delusive hope of immense wealth by a single speculation, assures him of competent food and raiment.

We should here recommend Agriculture, in a special manner. Not such farming as consists, in first running in debt for lands and mortgaging them back for payment, then borrowing money to put up fine buildings, and then hiring men to carry on the farm. No! This is not the way. But lay your shoulder to the wheel—tuck in your ruffle, and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. It will be the sweetest you ever ate.

### OLD EXPERIENCE.

Remarkable case of an insect supposed to be hatched in the human body.

BALLSTON, Spa. July 5, 1829.

Dear Sir—The following recital of a phenomenon which happened about a year since, will be a subject of inquiry among naturalists and physicians. A young woman, the daughter of a respectable farmer in Edinburg, Saratoga county, New-York, while in a field of new mown hay, felt the sting of a large green grasshopper, as she then expressed it. Some time in the following winter, she discovered a tumor on the shoulder between the caracori and acromian process, attended with some pain and uneasiness. After about three weeks continuance, it disappeared from the shoulder, and she felt a pain along the course of the clavicle; and in May, it appeared at the side of the neck, partly under the sterno clavia mastoicles muscle. Her physician treated for scrofula with apparent success, for it again disappeared, until July, when it was felt once more at the shoulder—the tumor about the size of a hen's egg, and with evident fluctuation, when it was opened with a small discharge of unhealthy pus, and along with it a living grasshopper, two inches in length, and breadth proportionate. The only conclusion is that the egg must have been deposited the year before, and arrived to maturity by a process of incubation. Should you think this narrative worthy of being generally known, you are at liberty to do as you think advisable.—I remain your friend, &c.

ELIJAH ST. JOHN.  
Sam'l. Mitchell, M. D. L. L. D. &c.

Bath, (England) is a very fashionable place; a journal of that city states, that beggars, who search among the ashes and dust heaps for any thing and every thing, use kid gloves. The march of refinement indeed!

## LADIES—TAKE WARNING!

From the National Gazette.

A physician of Vermont, D. Palmer, has stated in the newspapers, a melancholy case of death, from *light-living*. It is that of a young lady of eighteen. He adds to his recital these remarks—

"Thus was a life, fortified, and as it were, insured by one of the most vigorous constitutions, through away in obedience to the dictation of fashion. The cases of lingering disease, of slowly protracted, yet *certain* death from the same cause, are almost of daily occurrence. Many of our finest female faces are seen for a few weeks at church, growing gradually paler; then we find them at home with their cheeks suffused with the hectic flush, and the keenly intelligent eye that tells of the fire that is consuming within; and soon we are told that the *consumption* has secured its victim.

"Very many of these cases I have traced to improprieties in the mode of dress; but it has never occurred to me to witness any other case, in which death was produced by this cause so suddenly as in the one I have now described."

—624—

Propriety is to a woman what the great Roman critic says action is to an orator, it is the first, the second, and the third requisite. A woman may be knowing, active, witty, and amusing; but without propriety she cannot be amiable. Propriety is the centre in which all the lines of duty and agreeableness meet. It is to character what proportion is to figure, and grace to attitude. It does not depend on any one perfection, but it is the result of general excellence. It shows itself by a regular, orderly, undeviating course; and never starts from its sober orbit into any splendid eccentricities; for it would be ashamed of such praise as it might extort by any observations from its proper path. It renounces all commendation but what is characteristic; and I would make it the criterion of true taste, right principle, and genuine feeling in a woman, whether she would be less touched with the flattery of romantic exaggeration, than with that beautiful picture of correctness & propriety which Milton draws of our first mother, whom he delineates.

"Those thousand decencies which daily flow from all her words and actions."

HANNAH MOORE.

Virtue is certainly the most noble and secure possession a man can have.—Beauty is worn out by time, or impaired by sickness—riches lead youth rather to destruction than welfare; and without prudence, are soon lavished away. While virtue alone, the only good that is ever durable, always remains with the person that has once entertained her. She is preferable to both wealth and noble extraction.

—625—

Original Anecdote.—Some years since one of our Supreme Judges was privately reprimanding an attorney for bringing several *small* suits into the Court over which he presided, remarking that it would have been much better for both parties in each case had he persuaded his clients to leave their causes to the arbitration of a few honest men.—"Please your honor," retorted the Lawyer, "we did not choose to trouble honest men with them."

Conn. Sen.

Raising the Wind.—A genteel looking man purchased of a confectioner 150 tarts, for which he paid, and ordered them to be sent to his house (giving his address) at a certain hour in the evening. Our gentleman then steps into a jeweller shop next door, and after looking at various articles, agreed to take a diamond ring, valued at 50 dollars. Unfortunately, however, he has forgotten his purse, and has not enough of money to pay for the ring. He tells the jeweller that one of his neighbors knows him, and he will be responsible for him. He then steps out and returns in a few moments with the confectioner, to whom he says, in the presence of the jeweller, "You will oblige me by giving this person 60 out of the 150 which you were to bring to my house this evening." He then walked off with the ring; and at 8 o'clock precisely the jeweller received 60 tarts from his neighbor, the confectioner.

Noah.

[Here Noah left the story, and it seemed at first that tart had cut diamond: but after Noah came away, we learn that the genteel looking man, returned with the diamond ring, which proved to be only glass, and demanded his sixty tarts.]

BOST. SENT.

The Winchester, Virginia, Republican, says:—We saw a gentleman from North Carolina, a few days since, who describes the gold mania in that State as exceeding ever; thing that had ever before been heard of. Business was neglected throughout the week, and even the churches deserted on the Sabbath to search for this corrupting treasure.

In Gloucester, R. I. Judge Tourtelot, and Messrs. Wheeler and Steere agreed to fire a salute on the 4th. No cannon were at hand; but the road being somewhat rough, they concluded to charge thirteen large rocks on the road side and blast them at sunset.—Judge Tourtelot commenced the salute, which was answered on his right and left by Messrs. Wheeler and Steere, until thirteen large rocks were shattered to ten thousand pieces. *Ib.*

## REPLACEMENT MATERIAL,

### LAUREL.

DESPICABLY informs his Friends

and former customers, and the Public in general, that he has become a Subscriber to Mr. ALLEN WARD'S ENT-ENT PROTRACTOR SYSTEM for cutting all kinds of Garments,

which system is in general use throughout the United States, and is, in my opinion, and in the opinion of many others that I have spoken to, the best that ever has been introduced in our country.

Every Subscriber to Mr. Ward's System receives, from Philadelphia, a Book of the Fashions every three months, which will enable them at all times to cut and make fashionable work.

Any person wishing to become a Subscriber to the above system can be accommodated by calling on the Subscriber, who has been legally appointed agent, by Mr. Ward.

—626—

### The Subscriber still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS,

at his old stand in the West corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg—where the best and most Fashionable work shall be done, on the shortest notice and at reasonable prices, for Cash. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken.

E. M.

July 21.

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## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED

Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esquires,

Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1829.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

ff

## TO THE PRINTERS

### Of the United States.

DESPICABLY informs his Friends

and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assort-

ment of GOODS, consisting of

ff

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Quaintware—

which he will sell for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Court-house.

Gettysburg, May 14.

ff

## FOR SALE.

### A Valuable Property,

in Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains 20 ACRES OF LAND, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected

ff

a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a Tavern, and other suitable Buildings.

It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for \$100. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, Trustee.

May 19.

ff

## NEW GATES.

### ST. GEORGE.

DESPICABLY informs his Friends

and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assort-

ment of GOODS, consisting of

ff

## DR. STEPHENSON'S

DR. STEPHENSON'S, from the 1st of October next, for publishing materials, &c. &c. and completing

ff

DR. STEPHENSON'S, on the 1st of October next, for publishing materials, &c. &c. and completing

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DR. STEPHENSON'S, on the 1st of October next, for publishing materials, &c. &c. and completing

ff

DR. STEPH



**THE SABINE SENTINEL.**  
GETTYSBURG, AUGUST 5.

A greater quantity of rain, it is thought, never fell in this neighborhood, in the same time, than on Thursday last.—It literally fell in torrents for 2 or 3 hours.—Considerable damage has been done to the fencing along the courses of the rivulets, which became very much, and very suddenly, swollen. We learn also, that a large portion of the stone bridge over Rock-creek, on the Baltimore turnpike, has been destroyed by the flood.

On Monday evening we had another storm of rain, accompanied with constant thunder and most vivid lightning. The waters rose nearly as high as on Thursday. Some building, apparently a few miles north-west of the town, was on fire during the storm—doubtless from lightning.—We had not heard, when our paper went to press, where, or whose it was.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The board of Canal Commissioners met at Harrisburg on Thursday, and adjourned on Saturday last. They have directed the employment of such force, and the application of such funds, as will ensure the completion and opening of the *Eastern division* of the canal, from the mouth of the Juniata to Middletown, and of the *Western Division*, from Blairsville to Pittsburg, by the 1st of September next; and that before that time the Dam at Duncan's Island will be so repaired as to secure a sufficiency of water.

They have also directed, that on the *Susquehanna Division*, the canal from Northumberland to the Dam at Duncan's Island be finished for the reception of water for its navigation, by the first of September next; and that the dam at Shamokin be completed within the time stipulated in the contract.—That on the *North Branch Division*, the Nanticoke Dam be so far completed as to be perfectly secure against the fall and spring floods. That on the *Delaware Division*, the Dam across the Lehigh be completed this fall; and that on the *Juniata Division*, such force be employed, and such funds applied, as will insure the opening of the canal from Lewistown to its junction with the Susquehanna division, by the first of November next, and, if necessary, to employ a Superintendent specially to take charge of the aqueduct across the Juniata, and the works thence to said junction.

*Lane Journ. July 31.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.

The motion made by the counsel for Mrs. Royall, in arrest of judgment, was argued yesterday by Mr. Coxe. He suggested to the Court that, according to the authorities, there was no discretion in the Court to adjudge any other punishment to a common scold than the ducking-stool; and a learned English Judge respite the judgment in a case of this description, because he was of the opinion that a ducking would only have the effect of hardening the offender. There was another consequence of this punishment, to which he called the attention of the Court, which was the privilege, which, according to a legal writer, it conferred on the delinquent of ever afterwards scolding with impunity. He begged that the Court would weigh this matter, and not be the first to introduce a ducking-stool, which had been obsolete in England since the reign of Queen Anne, reminding them that the very introduction of such an engine of punishment might have the effect of increasing the criminals of this class. If the Greek legislator would not enact a punishment for a crime not known to them, lest it should induce persons to commit the offence, the Court might now suffer themselves to be influenced against the introduction of the ducking-stool, lest it might lead to an increase of common scolds.

Mrs. Royall, who seemed to be as much entertained by the argument as any other person, occupied herself in taking notes of the proceedings, and smiled very graciously when Mr. Swann expressed his desire that she should enjoy the benefit of a cold bath with as much privacy as possible. She was informed that no scold would be given to her when the court should have made up its opinion upon the motion on arrest of judgment.

*Nat. Journ.*

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The Circuit Court.—A Jury was at last impaneled on Thursday, in the case of the United States *vs.* Watkins, on the second indictment against him. The examination of the witnesses oc-

cupied the day, until near the adjournment, when, upon a question of law the Court was adjourned till this day.

Mr. Coxe (now sole counsel for the defendant), his colleague, Mr. Jones, being necessarily absent at Annapolis, to argue an important cause) addressed the Jury at considerable length.

Mr. Swann replied to Mr. Coxe at large on the points of his argument.

The Jury then (between 12 and one o'clock) retired, and, not having returned into Court at 6 o'clock, the Court adjourned. The Jury remained in their room all night, but whether they have agreed on a verdict is not known. It is believed they have not.

The Grand Jury was yesterday adjourned over to Tuesday, at which time their attendance was requested by the Attorney for the United States.

SATURDAY, July 25.

About ten o'clock this morning the jury addressed a note to the judges requesting permission to appear in court. This being granted, they were conducted from their room, and the customary question was put as to whether they had agreed upon their verdict. Mr. Beverly, the foreman, on the part of the jury, stated that he was instructed to say, *they had not*; whereupon Judge Cranch directed them to retire. Mr. Beverly observed, that he was farther instructed to say, *there was no probability of their agreeing*. Judge Cranch again directed them to retire, & they returned to their apartment accompanied by the officer of the court appointed to attend them.—The Chief Judge asked if the counsel would consent to the discharge of the jury; to which Mr. Swann and Key replied, they had no objection; and Mr. Coxe, that the court was competent to discharge them without his consent. At 5 o'clock, the Jury was still in session.

SATURDAY night, 7 o'clock.

The jury in the case of Dr. Watkins have just been discharged by the Court, they not being able after a confinement of thirty hours to agree on a verdict. A new trial will of course be ordered by the Court.

JULY 28.

*Case of Tobias Watkins.*—The opinion of the Court was yesterday delivered by Chief Judge Cranch, on the motion for a *venire facias de novo*, on the indictment against T. Watkins in the \$750 case. The motion was granted—the verdict is set aside—and a new trial ordered. The Judge stated that the Court would decide to day whether the old *venire* should be discharged, and a new one summoned for the trial of the case.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

*Dr. Watkins.*—The Grand Jury yesterday returned a true bill against Dr. Watkins, on an indictment charging the fraudulent obtaining of two thousand dollars from Richard Harris, Navy Agent, Boston, being money belonging to the United States, and appropriating the same to his own private use.

The Jury ignored an indictment for felony, which was also sent in to them, founded on a five hundred dollar transaction with Mr. Harris. No further proceeding took place in relation to this bill, nor in reference to the new trials.

*Nat. Journ.*

*The Cabinet.*—A letter from Washington to the Editor of the U. States Gazette, says—

"There are now generally known to be three distinct parties in the cabinet, 1st, The Jackson party, consisting of Gen. Jackson, Messrs. Eaton, Branch and Barry; 2dly, The Van Buren party, consisting of Messrs. Van Buren and Berrien; 3dly, The Calhoun party, consisting of Mr. Ingham, *solsq.* How long these three parties can exist and co-operate with cordiality in one and the same cabinet, let philosophy calculate and prophecy foretell."

*Elegant Specimens of American Manufactures.*—President Jackson has ordered from Messrs. Bakewell, Page and Bakewell of the city of Pittsburgh, a set of Glass for his own use. That order is nearly completed. We had last week an opportunity of witnessing this very splendid exhibition of American skill and ingenuity. It consists of large and splendid bowls with and without stands—celery glasses, pitchers, quarts and pim decanters, tumblers, wine and champagne glasses, salts, &c. &c. the whole tastefully executed in the very best style of workmanship. The glass is as pell-mell as crystal; and the beautiful cuttings give a brilliancy of effect not easily described. We think this specimen of American workmanship will vie with the best productions of the French and English artists. It is very gratifying to witness the great perfection to which our artists have arrived in the various objects to which their skill is directed. We understand that the order is valued at about \$1500.

*MARRIED,*  
On Thursday last, by the Rev. Samuel Kepler, Mr. Hunt Wolf, to Miss Susan Studdeker, daughter of Mr. Abraham Studdeker—all of Menallen township.

the principal rise to the portage summit." This bed is said by the Ravenna Courier, to be the nearest to Lake Erie that has been discovered. The stratum opened is four and a half feet in thickness. It is said to be as good as any in America.

## SOUTHERN SENTIMENTS.

*Extract of a letter from JOHN C. CALHOUN to Duff Green, one of the editors of the Washington Telegraph, dated*

"Pendleton, South Carolina, 1st of July, 1828."

"DEAR SIR:

"\* \* \* From Washington to this place, the country, as far as I could observe, is perfectly sound on the GREAT QUESTION! \* \* \* There is another of which I can say the same thing—I mean the TARIFF. The excitement is deep and universal. \* \* \* The great ground we have taken—the great principle on which we stand, is, that the TARIFF act is UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and must be REPEALED; that the rights of the Southern states have been DESTROYED, and must be RESTORED; that the Union is in danger and must be saved. To those great points, upon which alone we can depend for safety and protection, let the thoughts of our writers, and the efforts of our people, be unceasingly directed!"

From the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

The *National Journal* which has honored us with a quotation from our columns, in conjunction with some of our brethren, in order to prove that there is a coming attack upon the Tariff at the next session of Congress—need not continue to be so very excursive and laborious in mustering up detached paragraphs to prove this fact. We assure the Journal that an attack will be made, and that too, whatever may be the course of the administration, upon this *evil system of impost*, which has brought down the *excerations* of all sections of the country. We trust it is destined to fall to ruins, and to crush in its wreck the political prospects of the great champion who claims the honor of its conception and execution, and who is at present the Magnus Apollo of the Journal. The tariff will be brought before Congress, whether the President assumes that task, as we hope and believe he will, or not. The Journal has long been sounding the note of preparation to the monopolists—the Clayites—and calling upon them to parade, drill and exercise their forces for battle. We admonish them to do so, and expect to find many a deserter from their ranks in the heat of the engagement.

BLACKS EXPELLED FROM OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 9.

*Colored people of Ohio.*—The Supreme Court at their late sitting in this county, decided that the law of this state regulating the settlement of colored people among us, is constitutional. In consequence of that decision, the Trustees of this township have notified them, that they must leave in thirty days, or the law which requires that they shall individually give bonds to the amount of \$500, will be put in force against them.

They in their turn, have assembled, to the amount of 2000, as they have represented, and chosen their delegates to make arrangements for their final removal, and ask for three months to effect that object. We think their request reasonable, and that it ought to be granted. We consider this class of people as a serious evil among us, but this evil has been brought upon us by the whites, with great injustice to them; the only remedy afforded is, to colonize them in their mother country. Now is the time for Colonization Societies "to be up and doing."

*Slavery.*—The detestable traffic in human flesh is still carried on, it seems, to a considerable extent, by the Spaniards. The schooner *Triumph*, which arrived this morning from Cartagena, via Cat Key and Nassau, (N. P.) saw at anchor, July 4th, under the Breminis, one of the Bahama Islands, the British Schooners *Monkey* and *Nimble*, with a Spanish *Guineanum*, a prize to the *Monkey*, with five hundred slaves, seventy men, and twenty girls.—*N. Y. Post.*

*MARRIED,*

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Samuel Kepler, Mr. Hunt Wolf, to Miss Susan Studdeker, daughter of Mr. Abraham Studdeker—all of Menallen township.

## GETTYSBURG GUARDS.

AT THE LOT?

A N ELECTION will be held at the house of James Gourley, on Saturday the 15th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. to elect ONE FIRST LIEUTENANT, in room of Lieut. Ziegler, resigned, and ONE SECOND LIEUTENANT, in room of Lieut. Corbin, promoted.

K. SANDERS, Brig. Insp.

August 4.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of *GALLOWAY and MC CREAMY*, are requested to settle with the Subscriber on or before the 1st of October next, as 1, the surviving Partner, am required to make settlement with the Executors.

DAVID MC CREAMY.  
August 4.

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WM. BRANNON, deceased, late of Menallen township, are requested to call with the Subscriber, and discharge the same, on or before the 20th inst., and those who have claims against said estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES BLECKLY, Esq.

August 4.

31

Mr. Pleasant Volunteers,  
ATTENTION!

YOU will parade at the house of Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown, on Saturday the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. in full uniform.

G. ECKENRODE, 1st Lieut.  
August 4.

1p

TRAIL LIST  
FOR AUGUST TERM, 1829.

John Hisky	vs. Conrad Weaver.
Wm. Sadler, use	vs. Nicholas Group.
of P. Beisel,	vs. Emanuel Ziegler, Esq.
Henry Miller,	and Caroline his wife, use of John Cocky & W. Wills, Executors of John C. Cocky
Valentine Fehl,	vs. John Shriver.
Hamilton Selix	vs. Mary Warren, Jas. Byrnes & J. Ewing.
Dan'l Boltinger, use	vs. Mary Warner, Jas. Byrnes & J. Ewing.
of Martin Keller,	vs. John Brenshoff, with notice.
Jesse Comly, Atty in fact for Eleonora Howell, Survivor, &c.	vs. J. Wierman's Ex'r.
Andrew Stewart	vs. Bank of Gettysburg.
David Pollock	vs. Philip Myers.
Mary Fawney	vs. J. Tate & J. Bowman.
T. Cover, for Dep'ty Sheriff's use,	vs. Upton Norris and John Reck.
Wm. Fletcher	vs. Charles Pierston.
Henry Bishop	vs. Conrad Snyder.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,	vs. George Myers.
Same,	vs. D. Bear & A. Lentz.
Same,	vs. G. Saltzgiver, J. Beecher & J. Tate.
Same,	vs. S. Taggart, Jas. Gowley, & J. Bowman.
Same,	vs. Thos. Stevens, & J. J. N. Deatrick.
Same,	vs. Peter Spangler, & Daniel Woltei.
Thomas Thompson	vs. John Cobean.
Jacob Lefever	vs. Jacob Gardner.
Same	vs. Same.

## To Printers &amp; Publishers.

THE Subscriber having added the Manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able, from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight,) with the business of type founding, he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilities in the manufacture," (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than there were 12 years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than at present,) nor have the "materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced," as to bear ANY proportion to the reduction in the prices of type. But the reduction has been "induced" by competition, and an overbearing disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, for job and book printing, from 14 lines Pic to Nonpareil, constantly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice.—In the choice of Book-letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability. He also keeps a complete Printer's Ware-house, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing Office at very short notice.

The following are his PRICES at a credit of six months, for approved notes or acceptances—or a discount of five per cent. will be made for cash:—

Six lines Pic.	Long Primer,	6 40
12 lines, \$9 30	Bourgeois,	6 40
Double Pic., to	Brevier,	6 56
5 lines Pic.,	Minion,	6 70
Great Primer,	Nonpareil,	6 90
English,	Lead,	6 50
Pica,	Quaternions,	6 50
12 lines Pic.,		6 50

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion.

Old type received in exchange at 9 cents per lb.

A book of Specimens will shortly be published.

STEREOTYPING will be

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Jane Hastic, at N. York from Greenock, papers of that place to the 15th of June containing London advices to the 13th, and Paris to the 10th, were received.

A London article of the 12th of June, says, the Madrid accounts to the 29th May, state that the death of the Queen had caused great intrigues to arise there. The partisans of Don Carlos were endeavoring to persuade the king to take in favor of his brother, but he had refused, and announced his intention of taking a fourth consort.—

The Prince of Portana, Ambassador from the King of the two Sicilies, was employed to negotiate a marriage with the Princess of Naples, Maria Christina, etc., which was persisted in.

On the 10th of May, the great and celebrated philosopher, Sir Humphrey Davy, closed his mortal career in Geneva, in the 51st year of his age.

A letter from London, June 8th, says—"I here is the Devil to pay in the Czar, and very little to pay him with in the Exchequer. Important changes are in rapid progress and preparation, and the vile machinery which was used, and which carried the Roman Catholic ascendancy bill, will very soon be exposed to the astonishment of an insulted, and of an indignant country."

#### FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

An interview had taken place between the Foreign Secretary and Turkish merchants, when the latter were informed that the British Government would not allow the extension of the Russian blockade. The blockade of the Dardanelles is sanctioned—no more.

Late Intelligence from Constantinople, speaks of continued negotiations for a peace by ministers at that capital, and indulges hopes of a prospect of success. The Czar is attempting to negotiate another loan in London.

Another bulletin has been received, bringing down the details of war in Bulgaria, to the 22d of May. This bulletin gives the particulars of a very sanguinary battle having been fought at Paravadi, in which the Turks have been beaten with great loss. The Grand Vizier, stationed at Schoumala, knowing that the main Russian army was advancing against Silistria, and also from the Danube, made the attempt to drive the Russians from the latter place before the army came up, and by advancing upon Bazardjick, to cut off the communication between Silistria and Varna. He accordingly advanced on the 17th of May, with 15,000 men—an overwhelming force, four to one, compared to the Russian force stationed at Eske-Arnautler, a village about four miles to the northward of Paravadi, on the road to Bazardjick, where a sanguinary engagement ensued, but at the end of five hours the Turks were compelled to retreat. This, however, was only for the moment. With a reinforcement of ten thousand men, they again advanced to the attack, and attempted to turn the left wing of the Russian force, in order to cut them off from Bazardjick, and the reinforcements advancing from that quarter to their assistance. The combat became more obstinate and murderous than before, but the Turks were, after a long and bloody struggle, finally compelled to retreat. The plan of the Russian General was defence, until the main army got up, and in this he completely succeeded. Next day, (the 18th,) a reinforcement joined the Russian forces at Paravadi, when the Grand Vizier immediately retreated to Schoumala, & he in his turn will be speedily shut up and assailed. The battle has been one of the most sanguinary that has yet been fought between the combatants. The Russians state their loss to be 1000 killed and wounded, and that of the Turks 2000 were left, on the field of battle, exclusive of the wounded whom they must have carried off. This bulletin puts an end to the rumor that the Grand Vizier had defeated Gen. Roth, and recaptured Varna.

The Bulletin announces in a postscript, that a courier had just arrived from Admiral Greig, with news that the Turkish fleet, which had entered the Black Sea, had hastened back to the Bosphorus, leaving that the Russian fleet had gone to meet it. Immediately after this hasty retreat, the Russian Admiral reinforced the squadron stationed off the channel of Constantinople, and ordered some ships to cruise on the east coast of Anatolia. About 20 Turkish transports fell into the hands of the Russians, and a new frigate was set on fire by the Russian squadron near Schilli, not far from the Bosphorus.

Important accounts may be expected from Asia, as it appears by advices from Constantinople, that Persia is about to make common cause with Turkey, and that Gen. Paskewitch, having received large reinforcements of men, and supplies of artillery, was preparing to advance upon Erzerum.

Provisions had been received in Constantinople, both by sea and land, from

#### Smyrna, and likewise from the Black Sea.

Adrianople has been fortified, and all the beautiful gardens and fields there consequently laid waste.

**SPAIN AND MEXICO.**—From the correspondence of the New York Gazette, it would appear that the accounts of the enthusiasm pervading the troops who have embarked in the expedition from Cuba against Mexico, have not been exaggerated. The expenditure attending its outfit amounts to \$700,000. Gen. Barradas, it is said, will be prepared to equip another division of troops after the ensuing equinox. It is also stated that the idea of there being any Spanish party in Mexico, that is a party desirous of returning to the ancient regime and resuming the Spanish yoke, is utterly groundless. There are many aristocrats who would be willing to elect an Emperor or Dictator, but none who are in favor of foreign dependence.

The most probable point of attack will be on the Coast of Yucatan, a state which many suppose has never been in favor of independence; as their trade with Havanna, formerly considerable, has been cut off by the war. This their informant is inclined to think is a very partial opinion and probably formed by internal enemies. The present commander-in-chief of the land forces, Gen. St. Anna, is an officer of

distinguished military talents, and has passed his life in camps from the age of 13 or 14 years, and is the idol of the soldiery.

**Success of the Greeks.**—The Glasgow Courier of 14th June says "Official advices have at length been received by the Government from the Ionian Islands, of the surrender of Missolonghi, Antalooa, and the Castle of Lepanto, to the Greeks."

From the Glasgow Courier, June 16.

**London, June 15.**—The accounts from

Jassy of the 22d ult. do not contain any new or important intelligence. They confirm, however, the previous statement of the loss which the Russians suffered in the passage of the Danube at Hirsova. Three regiments which first crossed it were surprised by the Turks and most severely handled.

Courier.

**Jassy, May 22.**—Two chasseurs have passed through this city, on their way to Warsaw. They bring the news that Silistria is entirely invested, and that the besieging troops have succeeded in making themselves master of some outworks, after an obstinate resistance from the enemy. The disadvantages experienced by the Russians at Tchernowodow, on the right bank of the Danube, have been strongly exaggerated. On the passage of the river at Hirsova by General Diebitsch, three regiments which first crossed it, and were waiting for the rest of the army, having been surprised by the Turks, indeed suffered much.

The progress of the oriental plague at Bucharest is unhappily confirmed; from 20 to 30 persons die daily of the epidemic, which, on the 16th May, proved fatal even to the physicians sent by the Board of Health. The frontier town of Tockshanny has lost two-thirds of its inhabitants. Some have perished and some have fled. The town is surrounded, and no person is allowed to enter.

Accounts from Bucharest, dated May 19th, say—it may be expected, after being once concentrated on the right bank of the Danube, the Russian army will operate rapidly and powerfully and make up for the lost time, in order to profit by the summer months for the attainment of more important results. Amongst those the fall of Silistria occupies the first place, and there is no doubt but that fortress must soon succumb, though it may cost considerable sacrifices on the part of the Russians. Maladies have again been on the increase; however, the proper precautions have been taken against them. It likewise appears that the apprehensions of the plague were greatly exaggerated, as the prevailing maladies are chiefly such as, in a country where large masses of troops are concentrated, and where the influence of the unfavorable season was, perhaps, more felt than in any other place, such occurrences cannot, by any means, be surprising. Of real cases of the plague, but few have as yet happened.

The Greeks have been remarkably successful of late, in their contest with the Turks, and instead of being hunted out like wild beasts upon the mountains, have actually assumed the offensive. According to accounts from different places, they have, since the opening of the present campaign, taken possession of the island of Lemnos, and the

force to oppose their progress. Should their success in future be equal to that of the past, they will soon be in possession of all Western Greece.

Journal of Com.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.

**FROM MEXICO.**—According to Vera Cruz papers of the 16th ult. it appears that the Mexican Government have not made the least preparation in

that place, for defence against the Spanish expedition, which, according to private letters, will arrive there about the 10th or 15th of July. The Spaniards will, it is said, take possession of the city, (which they can easily do,) and then blockade with their navy the castle of San Juan de Ulpa. That fortress is but poorly provisioned, and will not long be able to sustain the siege on that account. However, we do not believe that the Spaniards will have a sufficient number of troops to penetrate far into the country, and we may hope to hear before long, their defeat, as (according to letters) an order will be issued for the army to march against them from the interior, as soon as they debark.

Santa Ana had accepted the place of Minister of War, and was on the eve of leaving the province of Vera Cruz for Mexico.

The Peruvians refused to surrender

Guayaquil, as they agreed to do after their late defeat, in consequence of which the war between them and the Colombians has been renewed. Bolivar says in a proclamation announcing the event, that he will now "conquer a peace."

FURTHER REFORMS.

At Xenia, (Ohio,) J. H. McPherson, Esq. has been removed, and Wm. T. Starks, Esq. appointed in his stead.

The best of the joke is, that Mr. S. with more generosity than discretion, has appointed the ex-postmaster his assistant, allowing him all the profits of the office.

Natchez Galaxy.

R. G. Foote, Esq. has been "deformed" out of the Post office of Molone, (N.Y.) and David Brewster reformed into it. Mr. Brewster lately "left" one of the Eastern States one day, and has not been recommended for the office by a single individual in the town of Molone. But what have the People to do with these matters now-a-days?

Com. Ad.

The citizens of Putnam, (Ohio,) indignant at the removal of their Postmaster, have determined to do their business through a neighboring post office.

Ph. Gazette.

We suppose the Richmond Enquirer, if it shall ever notice these changes we have heard of his making, viz:

J. J. Hall, coffin maker, vice Joseph Adams, removed.

J. Hollen, baker, vice George Baumgard, removed.

Whether any changes are contemplated among the nurses and grave diggers we have not learnt. Argus.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.

**More Reform.**—General Jackson's new surgeon to the marine hospital in this city, has entered on the duties of his office.

The following are the only changes we have heard of his making, viz:

J. J. Hall, coffin maker, vice Joseph Adams, removed.

J. Hollen, baker, vice George Baumgard, removed.

In a recent Jackson paper, an absurd calculation was made of the votes which Gen. Jackson would obtain at the next election for President; and the whole of New England, according to that estimate, was thrown upon the scale of this Administration, whose acts, as we are told, have made them so popular throughout the country. The Telegraph very lately published a statement of a dinner of the Jackson party in Boston, accompanied by a flourishing description of the state of Jacksonism in that city. It appears that the glowing description only lacked one property, and that is truth. The Boston Bul-

letin—one of the papers which have made the notable discovery that there is nothing but virtue in this Adminis-tration, as there was nothing but vice in the last—boldly challenges the accu-

racy of the statement in the Telegraph.

"It is notorious (says the Editor of the Bulletin) that the Jackson party, and we lament the necessity which compels us to say it, has dwindled within the last six months, to a mere skeleton."

"Every individual (continues the Editor) at all conversant with the present condition of parties in this city knows it to be a demonstrable truth, that

where 1000 voters could be brought to the polls six months ago, not half the number could now be mustered on any

question in favor of the Adminis-tration." The Editor proceeds to give the cause of the falling off in the Jackson party in Boston, and our readers have only to peruse it to understand the

same result throughout the Union.—

"What is the cause?" says the Editor

"It is the tyrannical, treacherous, intol-

erant and selfish conduct of individuals, who have acquired place and consequence, by chance, and are abusing, with a high hand, the advantages which have—temporally we trust in Heaven—been confided to their direction.

Nat. Journal.

From the Southern Galaxy.

MR. CLAY.—This great man's sit-

uation is enviable, even under defeat.

The political storm is over, and he a-

gain lives in the heart of every genuine

Kentuckian—of every genuine Ameri-

can. Every where is he received with

open arms of respect and veneration—

And we rejoice—we rejoice to see this

—not because he has been attached to

that or this party—but because he has

done so much for his country, and de-

serves so much in her hands. We re-

joice to see his old friends again rally-

ing around him; Kentucky is herself a-

gain.

Not quite so fast.—We have received

a communication nominating Henry

Clay, of Kentucky, for the office of

President of the United States, and

Joseph Story, of Massachusetts, for

Vice President. The communication

is concluded by the emphatic, and sig-

nificant words—"The East and West."

We are not quite sure that it is possi-

ble to prevent the election of Henry

Clay; for in spite of all we can do or

say, the people are every where saying

a thousand fine things in his favor.

But we have promised to support the

present Administration if we can

ever find any thing to say in its favor;

we must not commit ourselves too hastily, and our correspondent must,

therefore, excuse us for not publishing

his nomination. Perhaps he had

best come up and sit on the fence

with us a couple of years or so.

N. Y. Com. Ad.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.

On Tuesday afternoon last, we are

informed, two men in Barrack street,

while "larking," quarrelled, when one of

them drew a knife from his pocket and

plunged it into the bosom of his com-

panion, and mortally wounded him.—

When will this degrading, this demor-

alizing, this anti-Christian practice of

wearing knives and dirks be done a-

way in this christian country? We

had almost come to a determination

not to publish any more of these dis-

gusting affairs, which only tend to de-

base us at home and degrade the char-

acter of our city abroad. Why do not

our legislatures pluck up by the roots

this relic of colonial turpitude? But,

why need we ask this question, when

gaming, the most profligious of all the

virtues to which man is prone, and the

fountain from which all immoral prac-

tices flow, is practised daily and night-

ly, and by law too, in the most public

streets of our city.

Ad.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Jane Hastie, at N. York from Greenock, papers of that place to the 13th of June, containing London advices to the 13th, and Paris to the 10th, were received.

A London article of the 12th of June, says, the Madrid accounts to the 29th May, state that the death of the Queen had caused great intrigues to arise there. The partisans of Don Carlos were endeavoring to persuade the king to abdicate in favor of his brother, but he had refused, and announced his intention of taking a fourth consort.—The Prince of Portuense, Ambassador from the king of the two Sicilies, was employed to negotiate a marriage with the Princess of Naples, Maria Christina, aged 23, which was persisted in.

On the 29th of May, the great and celebrated philosopher, Sir Humphrey Davy, closed his mortal career in Geneva, in the 51st year of his age.

A letter from London, June 8th, says—"There is the Devil to pay in the Cabinet, and very little to pay him with in the Exchequer. Important changes are in rapid progress and preparation; and the vile machinery which worked, and which carried the Roman Catholic ascendancy bill, will very soon be exposed to the astonishment of an insulted, and of an indignant country."

#### FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

An interview had taken place between the Foreign Secretary and Turkish merchants, when the latter were informed that the British Government would not allow the extension of the Russian blockade. The blockade of the Dardanelles is sanctioned—no more.

Late Intelligence from Constantinople, speaks of continued negotiations for a peace by ministers at that capital, and indulges hopes of a prospect of success. The Czar is attempting to negotiate another loan in London.

Another bulletin has been received, bringing down the details of war in Bulgaria, to the 22d of May. This bulletin gives the particulars of a very sanguinary battle having been fought at Paravadi, in which the Turks have been beaten with great loss. The Grand Vizier, stationed at Schoumla, knowing that the main Russian army was advancing against Silistria, and also from the Danube, made the attempt to drive the Russians from the latter place before the army came up, and by advancing upon Bazardjick, to cut off the communication between Silistria and Varna. He accordingly advanced on the 17th of May, with 15,000 men—an overwhelming force, four to one, compared to the Russian force stationed at Eski-Arnaulta, a village about four miles to the northward of Paravadi, on the road to Bazardjick, where a sanguinary engagement ensued, but at the end of five hours the Turks were compelled to retreat. This, however, was only for the moment. With a reinforcement of ten thousand men, they again advanced to the attack, and attempted to turn the left wing of the Russian force, in order to cut them off from Bazardjick, and the reinforcements advancing from that quarter to their assistance. The combat became more obstinate and murderous than before, but the Turks were, after a long and bloody struggle, finally compelled to retreat. The plan of the Russian General was defence, until the main army got up, and in this he completely succeeded.

Next day (the 18th) a reinforcement joined the Russian forces at Paravadi, when the Grand Vizier immediately retreated to Schoumla, & he in his turn will be speedily shut up and assailed. The battle has been one of the most sanguinary that has yet been fought between the combatants. The Russians state their loss to be 1000 killed and wounded, and that of the Turks 2000 were left, on the field of battle, exclusive of the wounded whom they must have carried off. This bulletin puts an end to the rumor that the Grand Vizier had defeated Gen. Rostov, & captured Varna.

The British announces in a postscript, that a courier had just arrived from Admiral Greig, with news that the Turkish fleet which had entered the Black Sea, had hastened back to the Bosphorus, on learning that the Russian fleet had gone to meet it. Immediately after this hasty retreat the Russian Admiral reinforced the squadron stationed off the channel of Constantinople, and ordered some ships in cruise on the east coast of Naula. About 20 Turkish transports fell into the hands of the Russians, and a new frigate was set on fire by the Russian squadron near Schilli, not far from the Bosphorus.

Important accounts may be expected from Asia, as it appears by advice from Constantinople, that Persia is about to make common cause with Turkey, and that Gen. Paskevitch, having received large reinforcements of men, and supplies of artillery, was preparing to advance upon Erzerum.

Provisions had been received in Constantinople, both by sea and land, from

Smyrna, and likewise from the Black Sea.

Adrianople has been fortified, and all the beautiful gardens and fields there consequently laid waste.

**SPAIN AND MEXICO.**—From the correspondence of the New York Gazette, it would appear that the accounts of the enthusiasm pervading the troops who have embarked in the expedition from Cuba against Mexico, have not been exaggerated. The expenditure attending its outfit amounts to \$700,000. Gen. Barradas, it is said, will be prepared to equip another division of troops after the ensuing equinox. It is also stated that the idea of there being any Spanish party in Mexico, that is a party desirous of returning to the ancient regime and resuming the Spanish yoke, is utterly groundless. There are many aristocrats who would be willing to elect an Emperor or Dictator, but none who are in favor of foreign dependence.

The most probable point of attack will be on the Coast of Yucatan, a state which many suppose has never been in favor of independence; as their trade with Havanna, formerly considerable, has been cut off by the war. This informant is inclined to think it is a very partial opinion and probably formed by internal enemies. The present commander-in-chief of the land forces, Gen. St. Anna, is an officer of distinguished military talents, and has passed his life in camps from the age of 13 or 14 years, and is the idol of the soldiery.

**Success of the Greeks.**—The Glasgow Courier of 16th June says "Official advices have at length been received by the Government from the Ionian Islands, of the surrender of Missolonghi, Antaloolla, and the Castle of Lepanto, to the Greeks."

From the Glasgow Courier, June 16.

**London, June 13.**—The accounts from Jassy of the 22d ult. do not contain any new or important intelligence.—They confirm, however, the previous statement of the loss which the Russians suffered in the passage of the Danube at Hirsava. Three regiments which first crossed it were surprised by the Turks and most severely handled.

*Courier.*

**Jassy, May 23.**—Two chasseurs have passed through this city, on their way to Warsaw. They bring the news that Silistria is entirely invested, and that the besieging troops have succeeded in making themselves master of some outworks, after an obstinate resistance from the enemy. The disadvantages experienced by the Russians at Tchernowody, on the right bank of the Danube, have been strongly exaggerated. On the passage of the river at Hirsava by General Diebitsch, three regiments which first crossed it, and were waiting for the rest of the army, having been surprised by the Turks, indeed suffered much.

The progress of the oriental plague at Bucharest is unhappily confirmed; from 20 to 30 persons die daily of the epidemic, which, on the 16th May, proved fatal even to the physicians sent by the Board of Health. The frontier town of Tockshanny has lost two-thirds of its inhabitants. Some have perished and some have fled. The town is surrounded, and no person is allowed to enter.

Accounts from Bucharest, dated May 19th, say—it may be expected, after being once concentrated on the right bank of the Danube, the Russian army will operate rapidly and powerfully and make up for the lost time, in order to profit by the Summer months for the attainment of more important results. Amongst those the fall of Silistria occupies the first place, and there is no doubt but that fortress must soon succumb, though it may cost considerable sacrifices on the part of the Russians. Maladies have again been on the increase; however, the proper precautions have been taken against them. It likewise appears that the apprehensions of the plague were greatly exaggerated, as the prevailing maladies are chiefly such as, in a country where large masses of troops are concentrated, and where the influence of the unfavorable season was, perhaps, more felt than in any other place, such occurrences cannot, by any means, be surprising. Of real cases of the plague, but few have as yet happened.

The Greeks have been remarkably successful of late, in their contest with the Turks, and instead of being hunted out like wild beasts upon the mountains, have actually assumed the offensive. According to accounts from different places, they have, since the opening of the present campaign, taken possession of Salona, Livadia, Voniiza, the Pass of Thermopyla, Lepanto, the Castle of Romelia, and the famous Missolonghi. The occupation of several fortresses in the Morea by the French, leaves the Greeks quite at liberty to pursue their operations elsewhere; and the present situation of the Sultan in regard to Russia, renders him unable to send any considerable

force to oppose their progress. Should their success in future be equal to that of the past, they will soon be in possession of all Western Greece.

*Journal of Com.*

**NEW ORLEANS, July 3.**

**FROM MEXICO.**—According to Vera Cruz papers of the 16th ult. it appears that the Mexican Government have not made the least preparation in that place, for defence against the Spanish expedition, which, according to private letters, will arrive there about the 10th or 15th of July. The Spaniards will, it is said, take possession of the city, (which they can easily do,) and then blockade with their navy the castle of San Juan de Uloa. That fortress is but poorly provisioned, and will not long be able to sustain the siege on that account. However, we do not believe that the Spaniards will have a sufficient number of troops to penetrate far into the country, and we may hope to hear before long, their defeat, as (according to letters) an order will be issued for the army to march against them from the interior, as soon as they debark.

Santa Ana had accepted the place of Minister of War, and was on the eve of leaving the province of Vera Cruz for Mexico.

The Peruvians refused to surrender Guayaquil, as they agreed to do after their late defeat, in consequence of which the war between them and the Colombians has been renewed. Bolivar says in a proclamation announcing the event, that he will now "conquer a peace."

#### FURTHER "REFORMS."

At Xenia, (Ohio,) J. H. McPherson, Esq. has been removed, and Wm. T. Starkes, Esq. "appointed in his stead." The best of the joke is, that Mr. S., with more generosity than discretion, has appointed the ex-postmaster his assistant, allowing him all the profits of the office.

*Natchez Galaxy.*

R. G. Foote, Esq. has been "dismissed" out of the Post office of Molone, (N. Y.) and David Brewster reformed into it. Mr. Brewster lately "left" one of the Eastern States one day, and has not been recommended for the office by a single individual in the town of Molone. But what have the People to do with these matters now-a-days.

*Com. Ad.*

The citizens of Putnam, (Ohio,) indignant at the removal of their Postmaster, have determined to do their business through a neighboring post office.

*Ph. Gazette.*

We suppose the Richmond Enquirer, if it shall ever notice these changes, will try to persuade its readers that they were all demanded by "public sentiment."

*Nat. Int.*

**NEW ORLEANS, June 6.**

**More Reform.**—General Jackson's new surgeon to the marine hospital in this city, has entered on the duties of his office.

The following are the only changes we have heard of his making, viz:

J. J. Hall, coffin maker, vice Joseph Adams, removed.

J. Huller, baker, vice George Baumgard, removed.

Whether any changes are contemplated among the nurses and grave diggers we have not learnt.—*Argus.*

In a recent Jackson paper, an absurd calculation was made of the votes which Gen. Jackson would obtain at the next election for President; and the whole of New England, according to that estimate, was thrown upon the scale of this Administration, whose acts, as we are told, have made them so popular throughout the country. The Telegraph very lately published a statement of a dinner of the Jackson party in Boston, accompanied by a flourishing description of the state of Jacksonism in that city. It appears that the glowing description only lacked one property, and that is—*truth.* The Boston Bulletin—one of the papers which have made the notable discovery that there is nothing but virtue in this Administration, as there was nothing but vice in the last—boldly challenges the accuracy of the statement in the Telegraph.

"It is notorious (says the Editor of the Bulletin) that the Jackson party, and we lament the necessity which compels us to say it, has swindled, within the last six months, to a mere skeleton."

"Every individual (continues the Editor) of all connection with the present condition of parties in this city knows it to be a demonstrable truth, that, where 1000 voters could be brought to the polls six months ago, not half the number could now be mustered on any question in favor of the Administration."

The Editor proceeds to give the cause of the falling off in the Jackson party in Boston, and our readers have only to peruse it to understand the cause which is daily producing the same result throughout the Union.—

"What is the cause?" says the Editor. "It is the tyrannical, treacherous, and

selfish conduct of individuals, who have acquired place and consequence, by chance, and are abusing, with a high hand, the advantages which—temporarily we trust in Heaven!—been confided to their direction.

*Nat. Journal.*

**From the Southern Galaxy.**

**MR. CLAY.**—This great man's situation is enviable, even under defeat. The political storm is over, and he again lives in the heart of every genuine Kentuckian—of every genuine American. Every where is he received with open arms of respect and veneration.—And we rejoice—we rejoice to see this—not because he has been attached to that or this party—but because he has done so much for his country, and deserves so much at her hands. We rejoice to see his old friends again rallying around him; Kentucky is herself again.

**Not quite so fast.**—We have received a communication nominating Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for the office of President of the United States, and Joseph Story, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. The communication is concluded by the emphatic, and significant words—"The East and West." We are not quite sure that it is possible to prevent the election of Henry Clay; for in spite of all we can do or say, the people are every where saying a thousand fine things in his favor.—But we have promised to support the present Administration if we can ever find any thing to say in its favor; we must not commit ourselves too hastily, and our correspondent must, therefore, excuse us for not publishing his nomination. Perhaps he had best come up and sit on the fence with us a couple of years or so.

*N. F. Com. Ad.*

**NEW ORLEANS, July 9.**

On Tuesday afternoon last, we are informed, two men in Barrack street, while "larking," quarrelled, when one of them drew a knife from his pocket and plunged it into the bosom of his companion, and mortally wounded him.

When will this degrading, this demoralizing, this anti-christian practice of wearing knives and dirks be done away in this christian country? We had almost come to a determination not to publish any more of these disgusting affairs, which only tend to debase us at home and degrade the character of our city abroad. Why do not our legislatures pluck up by the roots this relic of colonial turpitude?

But, why need we ask this question, when gaming, the most pernicious of all the vices to which man is prone, and the fountain from which all immoral practices flow, is practised daily and nightly, and by law too, in the most public streets of our city.

*Adv.*

A man named Alfred Elmer, living in Ashfield, Conn. fancied himself commissioned from heaven to kill three persons. He derived his warrant, he said, from the 11th chapter of Revelations. He first proceeded to cut the throat of a child about two years of age, and then violently attacked his grandfather, a man of 70 or 80 years of age, whom he would have killed had he not been prevented by some females who were present. He was arrested and thrown into prison, where he has given undoubted proofs of his insanity.

**Temperance.**—It is stated in the Washington Reporter, that above a hundred farmers of that county have cut down and gathered in their harvest, without the use of spirituous liquors.—They have discovered in the operation, that men can do more work, with less noise and quarrelling, with better appetite and better health, without the use of strong drink than with it. The names of several respectable farmers who made the experiment are given.

**Intemperance.**—The same paper states a case of a man at a raising, in that county, who, in a fit of intoxication, endeavored to kill his sick son to put him out of pain, and who would have succeeded if his neighbors had not carried him before a magistrate, detained him till he became sober, and bound him over to keep the peace.

**Another Case.**—Two men in a harvest field, being drunk, quarrelled. One departed to go home; the other followed, overtook him, and struck him on the head with a stone with such force as to fracture his skull, which caused his death in a few days. The perpetrator is in jail for trial.

*Pills. Gaz.*

**Murdered by Milk!**—That industry and application will accomplish almost any thing, is beautifully exemplified by the success of some of the greatest men in the civilized world, who have attained to eminence, from obscurity and insignificance. Hutton, the great geometer, was a Colchester. Huxley, the naturalist and mathematician, was a shoemaker. Baudelaire, the Civil Engineer, who planned and executed the immense Canals of the Duke of Bridgewater, was an untaught common

laborer. ARKWRIGHT, who invented the machinery of the Cotton mill, which eventually established the manufacturing pre-eminence of England, was a barber. Our own country too is prolific of instances. FRANKLIN was a journeyman printer; RITESHOOSE was a plough boy; FULTON, the discoverer of the power of Steam, and thereby the donor of one of the greatest gifts bestowed upon man, was a poor youth; JOHN Q. ADAMS and WM. H. CRAWFORD spent the first years of manhood in "teaching the young idea how to shoot;" and HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER, and MARTIN VAN BUREN sprung from poverty.

*Pittsburgh Register.*

**HAGERSTOWN, July 28.**

**Fatal Accident.**—On Wednesday week, at the performance of the Circus, in this place, a journeyman Shoemaker of the name of John Hart, received a blow on his head from a billet of wood which terminated his existence on the next morning. We understand that a certain John Eagleston, attached to the corps of riders, intending to disperse a crowd of boys outside of the Circus, threw this missile, which carried death to the unfortunate bystander. An inquest was regularly empannelled, which reported on the case. Eagleston has fled from justice.

*Carlisle, July 30.*

**FIRE!**—About the middle of the night of Monday last, a fire broke out in this borough in the chandlery of Mr. John Gray, which was destroyed, as were also three stables—one of them the property of Mr. Gray, another that of Mr. James Bredin, and the other situated on a lot occupied by John Peck. Mr. Gray's loss is said to be about \$2,000. Many buildings in the neighborhood were in much danger, and were only saved in consequence of the calmness of the night, and the great exertions of some of our citizens,—particularly a stone Barn which was filled with grain, belonging to Mr. Bredin.—It is not known how the fire originated.

We have already given an account of the attempted assassination of Commodore Porter on his way from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, but as the following account is from himself, and somewhat different in details, we insert it, confident that it will be acceptable.

From the Chester Upland Union.

I have not yet had an interview with the President, but shall to-morrow, when I shall settle all matters with them and return home. On my way here, I had a most unpleasant and extremely dangerous adventure, but my good genius protected me as it has done on many other occasions. Travelling with a friend and having no apprehension of danger, we were suddenly attacked by three banditti, being part of a gang of seven, well mounted and well armed, with their faces blackened, and looking more like devils than human beings.—We had merely time to form a line on one side of the road, while they lured on the other. The battle commenced by their captain discharging his pistol at me at the distance of a few paces. I then fired and should have killed him, had not his horse thrown up his head and received the ball in his neck. He in great rage fired again at me and missed me—by this time all the pistols of the banditti were discharged, as well as those of my friend; one of my pistols was loaded, and I charged with my friend among them; they fled, and we pursued, when the captain suddenly wheeled his horse, passed my friend, and came directly at me with his sabre to cut me down. I waited quietly until he came within six feet of me, when I shot him through the body; he fell on the neck of his horse, and they both came to the ground together.

His companions seeing this, became intimidated, but after a little, seeing an intention on their part to charge again, the captain who was not quite dead, I seized a small bayonet piece which was in the hands of my servant, and compelled them to retreat; this left us masters of the field. We took possession of the captain's horse and arms, and delivered them to the Alcalde or Magistrate of the next village—the villagers turned out, and gave pursuit, when soon meeting five of the gang, they killed one of them.—It is a most fortunate circumstance for us that we did not fall in with the whole gang, if we had I should not now be alive to tell the tale. My friend (Dr. Brainerd,) received a severe sword wound in his left arm.

*DAVID PORTER.*

We learn that the ground was broken by steam on the road to Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road.

*Baltimore, July 28.*

**Fever.**—We understand that a number of cases

From the Western Recorder.

The following beautiful lines form no idle picture of the fancy. How many a female, bred up in ease, in affluence and refinement, and afterwards made happy in the husband of her choice, has been doomed at length to realize the sad reverse here described.

SOLILOQUY OF A DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

"Time was, when much he lov'd me,  
When we walk'd out at close of day! In hole  
The vernal breeze—ah! well do I remember,  
How then, with careful hand, he drew my

mantle  
Round me; fearful lest the evening dews  
Should mar my fragile health. Yes, then

his eye  
Look'd kindly on me, when my heart was sad,  
How tenderly he wip'd my tears away,

While from his lips the words of gentle sooth-

ing.  
In soft accents fell.

How blest my evenings too, when wintry  
blasts

Were howling round our peaceful happy

dwelling.

Oh! it was sweet, the daily task perform'd,

By the sweep hearth, and cheerful fire to sit,

With him I lov'd: to view with glistening

eye,

And all a parent's fondness, the boding gra-

Of our little ones.

\*\*\* Then we had a father,

My lovely spouse, now more than helpless

orphans!

Thy mother more than widow's grief has

known:

Yes, sharper pangs than those who mourn the

dead,

Seiz'd on my breaking heart, when first I

knew

My lover, husband—O, my earthly all,

Was dead to virtue! When I saw the man

My soul too fondly lov'd transformed to brute,

O, it was then I tasted gall and wormwood!

Then the world look'd dreary! fearful clouds

Quick gather'd round me; dark forebodings

came;

The grave before was terror; now it smil'd;

I long'd to lay me down in peaceful rest,

There to forget my sorrows. But I liv'd!

And O, my God! what years of woe have

followed!

I feel my heart is broken. He who vow'd

To cherish me—before God's altar vow'd,

Has done the deed. And shall I then up-

braid him—

The husband of my youthful days—the man

For whom I gave my virgin heart away!

Patient I'll bear it all.

\*\*\* Peace, peace to my heart!

'Tis almost o'er. A few more stormy blasts,

And then this shattered, sickly frame will fall,

And sweetly slumber—where the weary rest,

The wicked cease from troubling!

—————

Great Age.—In noticing a celebra-

tion of the 4th inst. near Raleigh, N. C.

the Register states that "Mr. Arthur

Wall, now in his 109th year, was par-

ticularly invited; he excused himself

on account of being busy with his crop,

but said he would send one of his boys,

a lad of 82, with his toast. No toasts,

however, were drunk, for there were no

intoxicating liquors on the ground.—

Long before the shades of evening, the

gratified company, after a day of sober

and rational enjoyment, departed for

their homes, with improved national

and neighborhood feelings."

March of Intellect.—The Brownsville

Pa. Galaxy of the 7th instant, contains

the following caution:

"Whereas Fanny Morton, alias Kerr, has,

without cause, refused cohabitation, and is

floating on the ocean of tyrannical extra-

gance, prone to profligacy, taking a wild-

goose chase, and kindling her pipe with the

coat of curiosity, to abscond and abolish such

insidious, clandestine, noxious, pernicious,

diabolical and notorious deportment, I there-

fore caution all persons from harboring or

trusting her on my account, as I will pay no

debts of her contracting from this date, unless

compelled by law.

JAMES KERR.

—————

Vital Principles of Seeds.—A small

portion of the Royal Park of Bushy,

was broken up some time ago, for the

purpose of ornamental culture, when

immediately several flowers sprang up,

of the kinds which are ordinarily culi-

nated in gardens; this led to an investi-

gation, and it was ascertained that this

identical plot had been used as a garden

not later than the time of Oliver Crom-

well, more than one hundred and fifty

years before.

LONDON MAGAZINE.

—————

Western Parts.—We always find plea-

sure in noticing the increased prosper-

ity of Pittsburg, Wheeling, Steubenville,

Cincinnati, and other cities and towns

located on the "beautiful river"—

Wheeling, even in Virginia, is a flour-

ishing seat of manufactures, some of

which are on a large scale. That of

Moses McLure and Company is en-

gaged in making sugar mills and en-

gines—much approved of, and prompt-

ly supplied. The building of a steam

engine seems an "every-day business"

at Pittsburg, Wheeling and Cincinnati.

Niles.

—————

We are much pleased to see, says the

Harrisburg Statesman, the improve-

ment of the State-house yard going for-

ward.

meeting of the legislature, the whole

ground will be enclosed with a sub-

stantial fence. The legislature ought

to have attended to this improvement

some years ago, and by this time the

lot might have been ornamented by a

growth of ornamental and beneficial

trees.

From the Hanesburg Statesman.

It may be interesting to many of our readers to know the time when the different districts of Pennsylvania were erected into counties. We have collected the following statements from authentic sources.

Philadelphia city and county, and Bucks and Chester counties, were organized at the commencement of the Provisional Government.

Philadelphia city in 1820 contained

63,802 inhabitants; having increased in population during the ten preceding years, 10,080, including only the population of Philadelphia city, exclusive of the incorporated suburbs, which in 1820 contained 45,007 inhabitants, making the city and incorporated suburbs contain 108,809 inhabitants.

Philadelphia county in 1820 contained 75,295 inhabitants, having increased during the ten preceding years 15,807.

This calculation embraces the population of the incorporated suburbs, adjoining Philadelphia city.

Bucks county contained in 1820 a population of 37,842; having increased in the ten preceding years 5,171.

Chester county in 1820 contained 44,455 inhabitants. Increase in the ten preceding years, 4,859.

Lancaster county was erected in 1729. In 1820 her population was 60,836. Increase in ten years, 14,409.

York was formed into a county in 1749. Population in 1820, 38,759. Increase in ten years, 6,801.

Cumberland was formed into a county in 1750. Population in 1820, including Perry county, which was then taken from Cumberland, 34,948.

Berks was erected into a county in 1752. Population in 1820, 46,275. Increase in ten years, 8,948.

Northampton county was erected in 1753. Population in 1820, 31,763.

We have not the means of showing the increase of Northampton, as it was divided between the census of 1810 and that of 1820.

Bedford county was erected in 1771. Population in 1820, 20,248. Increase in ten years, 4,502.

Northumberland county was erected in 1772, and has been since much divided, forming now several counties. In 1820, Northumberland contained a population of 12,424 souls.

Westmoreland county was erected in 1773. Population in 1820, 30,540. Increase in ten years, 8,158.

Washington county was erected in 1781. Population in 1820, 40,038. Increase in ten years, 3,749.

Fayette county was erected in 1783. Population in 1820, 27,285. Increase in ten years, 2,571.

Franklin county was formed in 1784. Population in 1820, 31,192. Increase in ten years, 8,109.

Montgomery county was formed in 1784. Population in 1820, 35,793. Increase in ten years, 6,090.

Dauphin county was formed in 1785. Population in 1820, 21,633. Dauphin has been divided since 1810, so that we cannot give her increase.

Luzerne county was formed in 1786. Population in 1820, 20,027. Increase in ten years, 1,908.

Huntingdon was formed in 1787. Population in 1820, 20,142. Increase in ten years, 5,364.

Alegheny was erected into a county in 1788. Population in 1820, 34,921. Increase in ten years, 9,604.

Mifflin county was formed in 1789. Population in 1820, 16,618. Increase in ten years, 4,488.

Delaware county was formed in 1789. Population in 1820, 14,810. Increase in ten years, 76.

Lycoming was erected into a county in 1793. Population in 1820, 13,375. Increase in ten years, 2,369.

Somerset county was formed in 1793. Population in 1820, 13,974. Increase in ten years, 1,690.

Greene county was formed in 1796. Population in 1820, 15,554. Increase in ten years, 3,010.

Wayne county was formed in 1798. Population in 1820, 4,127. Increase in ten years, including Pike, 2,910.

Adams county was formed in 1800. Population in 1820, 19,681. Increase in ten years, 4,549.

Centre county was formed in 1800. Population in 1820, 18,786. Increase in ten years, 3,105.

Beaver was erected into a county in 1800. Population in 1820, 15,234. Increase in ten years 3,066.

Butler was formed into a county in 1800. Population in 1820, 10,180. Increase in ten years, 2,834.

Mercer was formed into a county in 1800. Population in 1820, 11,688. Increase in ten years 4,404.

Crawford county was formed in 1800. Population in 1820, 9,397. Increase in ten years, 3,219.

Population in 1820, 8,553. Increase in ten years 4,795.